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Kitchener and Staff Go Down With Cruiser

London, June 6.—Earl Kitchener, British Minister of War, and his staff were on board the British cruiser which was sunk by a mine or torpedo off the Orkney Islands. It is feared that all are lost.

London, June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British grand fleet, has reported to the admiralty that the British cruiser Hampshire, with Earl Kitchener and his staff aboard, has been lost off the west Orkneys.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the admiralty follows:

"I have to report, with deep regret, that his majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R.N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about eight o'clock to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-north-west, and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party were sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward I greatly fear that there is little hope of these being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

London, June 6.—Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Brien, former councillor of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private military secretary; Brigadier General Elershaw, and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

When the news was received in London, a meeting of the British war council was immediately called. Sir William Roberts, chief of the Imperial staff, who probably will become the head of the war office, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, were present at the council.

Ottawa, June 6.—According to Lord Kitchener's prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, said: "It is with deepest regret and sorrow we have learned of the loss of Lord Kitchener and his staff, who, with captain, officers and crew of H. M. S. Hampshire, have perished by the sinking of that ship. During a period of many years Lord Kitchener has served the Empire with great distinction and success. It will be recalled that in the early weeks of the war he foresaw the magnitude of the struggle and its long duration. His presence at the war office inspired confidence not only in the British Isles, but throughout the Empire. But however great the loss, his place will be filled and the Empire will not relax in the slightest its efforts or its determination. Another man will assuredly arise to meet the need of the hour and the confidence which Lord Kitchener's presence inspired will be renewed and maintained."

Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, first viscount of the name, was born in Cottler House, Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1850. He was a son of the late Lieut. Col. H. H. Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and Miss Chevalier, of Aspull House, Suffolk. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and entered the Royal Engineers in 1871. He was created major-general in 1896. He was engaged in the

Palestine survey in 1874-1875; in the Cyprus survey 1878-1882; commanded the Egyptian cavalry 1882-1884; Nile expedition 1884-1885; was mentioned in dispatches and made brevet lieutenant-colonel and received medal with clasps, second class Madjidie, Khedive's star; governor of Suakin 1885-1888; mentioned in dispatches receiving clasp Sudan frontier 1889, including engagement at Toki; mentioned in dispatches, C.B. and clasp; made adjutant-general of the Egyptian army 1888-1892; sir 1890; command of Dongola expeditionary force 1896; promoted major-general K.C.B. first class Ottoman, British medal, Khedive's medal; commanded the Khartoum expedition 1898; given the than's of parliament and raised to peerage and given grant of £150,000; given the G.C.B. and two clasps Khedive's medal; appointed chief of staff forces in South Africa 1899-1902; made commander-in-chief 1900-1902; mentioned in dispatches and promoted lieutenant-general and general; received Victoria cross and granted £20,000 and given the thanks of parliament; made commander-in-chief of India 1902-1909; made member of committee of imperial defence 1910.

Since the outbreak of war Lord Kitchener was practically in charge of Britain's military operations as directed from the war office.

RUSSIANS EASILY HOLD FOE IN THE WEST

Petrograd, June 4.—The following official statement was issued today:

"On the western front, in the region northwest of Pilsken, the Germans, after heavy firing, attempted several times to assume the offensive, but were repulsed. On various sectors of the front and in the region of Dink the enemy's artillery has been active.

"Friday evening our artillery dispersed Germans who were attempting to assemble northeast of Krevo. South of Krevo we blew up a mine. After the explosion the Germans lit up the crater and, opening fire, attacked an advance, which was checked by our fire. Opposite the village of Gorodniki, seven versts south of Krevo, we observed a mass of smoke coming toward our trenches, but before reaching our entanglements the cloud drifted back, causing great trouble in the German trenches, where large fires were seen burning.

"In the afternoon, one of our aircraft was attacked by a German Fokker near the village of Emvy. Our pilot, in the air, was with machine-gun fire and forced him to descend rapidly.

"An enemy machine dropped four bombs on the station at Malodresno.

"On the remainder of the front there were small skirmishes by advanced posts."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 13,000 PRISONERS

Petrograd, June 5.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Prigut marshes to the Roumanian front, according to an official announcement received here today. It was stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

"They continued the pursuit until the light wholly failed, but the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night."

"Meanwhile, Admiral Sir J. H. Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the attack and secured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done."

He returned therefore to his base, 40 miles away, refueled his fleet, and the evening of June 2 was a day ready to put to sea. "The British losses have been less than those of the enemy. The latest account published by the admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine."

KITCHENER

Weep, waves of England!
No cry lay
Was n'er to nobler grave consigned;
The wild waves weep with us today
Who mourn a nation's master mind.
We hoped an honored age for him,
And ashes laid with England's great;
And rapturous music, and the dim
Deep hush that veils our Tomb of State.
But this is better, Let him sleep
Where sleep the men who made us free,
For England's heart is in the deep,
And England's glory is the sea.
One only vow above his bier,
One only oath beside his bed;
We swear our flag shall shield him here
Until the sea give up its dead.
Leap, waves of England, foistful be,
And fling defiance
For earth is envious of the sea,
Which helms England's dead at last.

—Robert J. C. Stead

DETAILS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE

London, June 4.—A statement issued tonight by the British admiralty confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete, enough is known to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely."

There is the strongest ground for believing, says the statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two dreadnought light cruisers, the most powerful type and two of the latest light cruisers, in addition to smaller craft, including a submarine.

The text of the statement follows: "Until the commander-in-chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full dispatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of May 31 and ended in the morning hours of June 1 would be entirely premature. But the results are quite plain. 'The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships, and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came in contact with the German high seas fleet, a brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This movement was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, on the German fleet were now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible.

"They continued the pursuit until the light wholly failed, but the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night. 'Meanwhile, Admiral Sir J. H. Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the attack and secured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned therefore to his base, 40 miles away, refueled his fleet, and the evening of June 2 was a day ready to put to sea.

"The British losses have been less than those of the enemy. The latest account published by the admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine."

That the accounts they have given the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the admiralty enters no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely.

"There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the latest type; two light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, nine destroyers and a submarine.

London, June 4.—Great Britain still holds undisputed supremacy of the seas, in the judgment of Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, whose opinions on naval matters are eagerly sought in England. Colonel Churchill gave the Associated Press the following statement yesterday:

"I have had an opportunity of examining the reports of the admirals and of considering the information in the possession of the admiralty. The following facts seem to me to be established: The naval supremacy of the British fleet in capital ships depends on super-dreadnoughts armed with 13.5-inch guns and these are sufficient by themselves to control the seas. Of these vital units of the first rank we only have lost one—the Queen Mary. There appears to be no doubt that the German navy has lost at least one comparable ship. If the British should lose the Queen Mary, the German navy would be a heavier loss to them actually and relatively than the Queen Mary is to us.

"Coming to vessels of the second order, we have lost the Indefatigable and the Invincible. These are of an entirely different class from the super-dreadnoughts, and do not rank as primary units at the present. A dreadnought battleship of the Westfalen type would be a loss comparable to either.

"The armored cruisers Black Prince, Defence and Warrior belonged to the third order of ships, of which we possess a very large superiority. The sinking of the two brand new German light cruisers, Wiesbaden and Elbing, in fact, a more serious loss to the enemy.

"In all these vessels the most serious feature is the loss of their splendid and irreplaceable crews.

"The destroyer casualties appear to be a serious one. On the terms we being the strongest are the gamblers. Our margin of superiority is in no way impaired. The dispatch of troops to the continent should continue with the utmost freedom. The battered condition of the Ger-

man fleet being an additional security to us.

"The hazy weather, the fall of the night, and the retreat of the enemy alone frustrated the persevering efforts of our brilliant commanders, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, to force a final decision. Although it was not possible to compel the German main fleet to accept battle, the conclusions reached are of extreme importance. All classes of vessels on both sides have now met, and we know that there are no surprises or unforeseen features. An estimate can be taken of the strength of the enemy and his definite inferiority to promptly notify relatives.

"I cannot record these facts without expressing my profound sympathy with those who, have lost their dearest ones. Many of the most gallant sailors Britain has ever nurtured, and some of our most splendid officers have gone, but they have died as they would have wished to die, in a blue water action, which, as it is studied, will more and more be found to be a definite step towards the attainment of a complete victory."

BRITISH LOSSES

Queen Mary, battle cruiser
Invincible, battle cruiser.
Indefatigable, battle cruiser.
Defence, armored cruiser.
Warrior, armored cruiser.
Black Prince, armored cruiser.
Eight destroyers.
Total—14 ships, 113,287 tons, 40 lag guns.

GERMAN LOSSES

Hindenburg, dreadnought.
Westfalen, dreadnought.
Kaiser Class battleship.
Derflinger or Lutnow, battle cruiser.
Pommern, battleship.
Elbing, light cruiser.
Wiesbaden, light cruiser.
Frauenlob, 3rd class cruiser.
Nine destroyers.
V-28, submarine.
Total—18 ships, 132,912 tons, 48 lag guns.

ITALIANS HOLD ENEMY

Rome, via London, June 4.—Tonight's statement by general head quarters is as follows:

"In the Lagarina valley enemy battalions of al cali re yesterday bombarded our positions as far as Fasolino. Our artillery effectively replied, firing on the enemy's troops and positions. 'On the Posina-Astico front on the evening of June 2nd enemy infantry attempted to break through in the direction of the south, south of Arco. They were strongly counter-attacked and driven back.

"Yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, and in the afternoon huge masses of the enemy were thrown in to attack our positions between Col Zorio and Col Posina. They were thrown back with serious loss.

"On the Sette Comuni plateau the struggle for the possession of Monte Cengo continues with fluctuating fortunes.

"Nothing of importance has occurred on the other fronts."

KING GEORGE THANKS PEOPLE OF CANADA

Ottawa, June 5.—On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday a message of congratulations was sent through the government general by the prime minister on behalf of the government, to which a reply has been received as follows:

"London, June 3. Duke of Connaught, Ottawa, Ontario. I have received with much gratification the message you forwarded from your government conveying their kind congratulations upon this anniversary of my birthday. The people of Canada have given splendid proof of their loyalty to our fatherland by their devotion to our 14th the full strength of the Dominion in the joint effort of the Empire to bring this war to a victorious issue and to secure lasting peace. I thank you with all my heart for the story of how bravely the enemy has

Canadians in Most Terrible Battle of the War

Ottawa, June 5.—Not since St. Julien have the Canadians suffered so heavily as they did in the tremendous fighting between Ypres and Hooge, on June 2 and 3. After being pushed back for 700 yards on a front of 3,000 yards the Canadians, by a heroic counter-attack with bombs and bayonets, re-took most of the ground lost. No less than 101 officers of the 1st and 2nd battalions in the first casualty list received from the fighting this morning. These include a major general and a brigadier general, four lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, 21 captains, and 66 lieutenants.

Evidence of the toll paid by the Canadians in the fighting at Ypres is shown in the casualty lists received at the militia department. About 700 names of the rank and file have already been received, and the list is as public as soon as the next casualty list is notified. The list is steadily growing, and the casualty and record office staff has already instituted an all-night tour of duty to promptly notify relatives.

The fight was terrific—airial torpedoes, Jack Johnsons—every kind of gun was used, from the heavy howitzers to the trench mortars. The Germans' main weapon was high explosives from 42 centimetre and 5 and 9-inch guns.

It seemed as though the entire surface of the earth was spouting flame against the deafening din.

Our boys in the trenches could do nothing. It was impossible to advance, impossible to retire, impossible to reply—they had simply to seek shelter in the dugouts and wait.

Soon the high explosives had shattered every earthenwork, making the place one shapeless shambles. Simultaneously other German guns built a tremendous barrage by concentrating artillery fire behind our trenches, thus making a considerable gap through which it was impossible for any troops to advance or any relief to come.

The bombardment bore witness to the fact, which has been becoming more evident for the last month, that the Germans have enormously improved their artillery equipment. They have apparently a good supply of guns and shells, and they are able to concentrate upon given sectors of our front, and fire great quantities of anything possible last year.

Nine German battalions advanced after two and three quarter hours' bombardment. Meantime the British artillery from the entire sector began to position its guns, and great German lines around here. When the Germans occupied our trenches our gunners, having the range exactly, were able to heap wholesale death upon them, so that their temporary victory was barren, it having been impossible for them to dig themselves in and obtain any real shelter from our guns.

Immediate preparations were made to recover the ground. The Canadians, whose main line was now from the southwest of Hooge, through Sanctuary wood toward Hill 60, used the darkness of Friday night to punish the foe. All in all, sniping parties and bombing parties threw themselves upon the German front, while our artillery in turn made an impetuous screen of fire behind the new German front. The Germans tried to advance further through the darkness but found it impossible to hold their own.

Then we attacked the pipers playing and men cheering and the foe. All in all, sniping parties and bombing parties threw themselves upon the German front. Trench after trench, or rather fort of the Empire to bring this war to a victorious issue and to secure lasting peace. I thank you with all my heart for the story of how bravely the enemy has

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F. H. SCHOOLLEY, PROPRIETOR

HOW CANADIAN WOMEN ARE SERVING THE EMPIRE

The women of Canada have taken upon themselves the duty of caring for every Canadian who offers his life in defence of the empire. They care for him in the trench, in the hospital, in the prison camp. They have studied his every need, and provided for it. There is a labor of love and tribute to the brave.

Greater, far greater, is what they are doing for the women and children who are left at home. They have taken upon themselves the care, the protection, and the support of the wives, the widows, the children and the dependents of the men who have been killed or maimed. They have done more. They have built up the greatest organization Canada has ever known. They are wiping out waste. They are making character. They are spending millions to save tens of millions.

Ten thousand women or more who never suspect they hold a liberty beyond the narrow lines of their homes. They have shown a business capacity, an organizing strength, and the perception far beyond anything men have demonstrated. Canada is giving an example to the whole world.

There are a multitude of women's organizations in Canada. Among them are the Daughters of the Empire, the National Council of Women, the Canadian Red Cross, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, the Soldiers' Wives' League, St. John's Ambulance Association, and numerous smaller bodies. These practically have co-operated, and are working under one general plan.

The whole Dominion is distressed. There is a hard head in every city. There is an organization in every town and every village. They have grasped the great problems of the war as no other people have. They are providing for the present action, but for the period of readjustment when the war men return. They have studied the psychic effect of the war upon the soldier who returns a disabled, just as they have studied the effect upon the soldier who is brought back wounded or with shattered nerves. They have studied the effect upon the mothers, the wives, the widows, and the children. They have brought order and system out of disorder. They have raised an unbelievable amount of money, and they have made provision to have the flow of money continue as long as the war lasts, and longer. No problem is too difficult for them to solve, no work too hard for them to perform. What they are doing is voluntary.

They try to give to the families a new outlook upon life, and their endeavor is to build up a strong, self-reliant group of each and every family. Their work has proved wonderful in all parts of Canada. They have brought all of the people, French-Canadians and English-Canadians, closely together. They have broken down class distinction. Race and creed mean nothing. They are teaching the great lesson, that if the empire is worth dying for, it is well worth living for, and that out of this great struggle there comes the opportunity for development into a higher citizenship of better men and better women.

TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF WOUNDED CANADIANS

London, June 1. Private (26196) Chappel, a returned prisoner who has arrived at the Canadian hospital at Ramsgate, gives a thrilling detail of his experiences. He was wounded in five places in April of last year and both his legs were rendered useless.

"Soon after being hit," he says, "German infantry advanced over us in open order. I saw one of our chaps who asked for water shot through the head, so I pretended to be dead and they took all my belongings in the way of a going ring, when taking

which they nearly took my finger. The German Red Cross came along and ordered all who could stand to fall into line. They were then marched 12 miles, and I heard from machine gun section Corporal Wood, of 'B' company, that many fell out from weakness and when they did arrive at their destination that they were put into cattle trucks and the Germans placed the Canadians alternately side by side with the captured Zouaves, remarking: 'We will put you with your brothers.'

"A German sergeant came up at dusk, where I was with a burying party and I asked him to pick me up, but he replied that he could not as he had too many of their own wounded to look after. He left me a bottle of water and I lay down all day. The burying party came again at night. There were at least 100 wounded Canadians with me, but owing to the want of help and lack of dressing most of them died, only about 10 survivors were picked up and they died one after another. It was awful. The burying party again left me a bottle of water, and declaring again that they were too busy with their own wounded to attend to me.

"After two days I was moved, being sent to a hospital where I was the only British prisoner. I remained here for six weeks. I was well treated, but it did not last long, for I was sent off on a hospital train and became so ill that I had to be taken off and carried to a church which was used as a hospital. Later I was transferred to the prisoners' camp at Meuxal, where I had my first lesson in culture, being left for 48 hours without food excepting for a glass of milk. The medical attention was extremely poor.

"I remained there for 2 months after which I was sent to Glessen, where there were about 250 other Canadians. This place was worse than the last although the food was rather more substantial. We were finally exchanged by German specialists to make sure that all were sufficiently 'la'ly wounded to be of no further use."

CANADA'S PENSION SCHEME

On the closing day of the session of the House of Commons a report was received from the committee appointed to revise the scale of pensions to soldiers. The new scale will go into force at once, and will be paid from the beginning of the war. No special legislation for that purpose was passed, owing to lack of time, but the payments will be made under the provisions of the war measures act, until the whole subject can be dealt with by special legislation, probably next year.

The scheme which, it is understood, will finally be adopted, will provide for the appointment of a board of pension commissioners, from whose decisions there shall be no appeal either to the government or anyone else. The object of this arrangement is to prevent any impression getting abroad that a man's claim can be influenced in the slightest degree by any sort of pull. The members of the board will hold office for 10 years, and will be entrusted with the consideration, determination, and administration of all military and naval pensions.

On the scale as now fixed it is estimated that Canada will pay in pensions \$7,184,181 a year for each 100,000 men enlisted. This is on the supposition that the deaths will be 15 per cent, total disability three per cent, partial disability nine per cent, and slight disability nine per cent. These are the figures of the British war office. If our army reaches half a million the annual charge will be \$35,920,905.

The committee to whom the matter was referred had to deal with a number of important practical questions. With some hesitation they came to the conclusion that married and unmarried men should be treated alike. The position presented difficulties. Some of the men were married at the time of enlistment, some married subsequent to enlistment, and later on a regulation was made that the soldier who had married subsequent to enlistment no longer

allowance would be granted unless he obtained the consent of his commanding officer. Some men obtained this consent and were married. Others abandoned the hope of securing the separation allowance and married without the consent of the commanding officer. Another group who were engaged to Canadian girls went overseas without marrying, no doubt with the understanding that they would be married on their return.

After considering all these classes, the committee felt that it would be unfair to differentiate. They therefore decided to give the same pensions to all, so that when the war is over and the men return they will be all on the same plane, no matter whether they had married before the war broke out or subsequently, or before going to the front or after they came back.

Another important question dealt with was as to which no final conclusion was reached as to whether the pension list should include men who enlisted in Canada for service in any of the allied countries, or who went as reservists to the British Isles. It was felt that the inclusion of this class at this juncture would not be prudent. The extra annual charge would be \$1,000,000, and it was deemed wise to let the matter wait over until next year, by which time full information would be at hand as to how these groups are dealt with by the countries in whose armies they are fighting. Provision can be made for them, or for their dependants in Canada if such a course is deemed desirable.

It is especially noted that both political parties were represented on the committee which drew up the new scale, but that their report was nevertheless unanimous with the exception of Hon. Frank Oliver, who contended for larger payments to married men than to unmarried. Mr. Oliver's views on this point, of course, were based on considerations altogether apart from politics. Otherwise there was, as Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux expressed it, "never a ripple of disagreement among the members."

During the discussion of the subject, Sir Robert Borden took occasion to testify that the operation of the pension law up to the present has been entirely free from political pressure. On no single occasion had he heard even the breath of a suspicion that such a thing had taken place was possible. He added that in the appointment of a permanent board of commissioners the government would take good care to secure men who would command the respect and confidence of the Canadian people.

CANADA GREATEST LINK IN CHAIN OF BRITISH EMPIRE

London, June 1.—Sir Charles Lucas, who for many years has been head of the Dominion's administration at the colonial office here, and who still holds an important semi-official position, made an interesting declaration at Tuesday night's Canadian gathering at the Lyceum Club at which Sir George Perley, Sir Richard McBride, and Col. N. Adams also made speeches.

Sir Charles said that in the past mischief had been done by the mother country meddling unwisely with the colonies. There was no ground for the apprehension that history would repeat itself. The mother had had learned wisdom and he himself was a most anxious that when the question of the future of our commonwealth arises the proposal should come from Ottawa, especially from Canada, which he called the "Princess Royal of the Dominions." It would be happy if the first word came from her. Canada was the greatest link geographically in the empire bridge that grasps two oceans.

"It rests with you," he said, "addressing the Canadians present, 'whether this highway is to last for all time. We believe you will hold it as you did the Viceroy's salute despite the special dangers and temptations arising from your position side by side with the richest country in the world.'"

Colonel Adams declared the special triumph of this war would be that medical diseases which had decimated armies so

terribly in previous wars had now been stamped out. Typhoid is practically unknown in the present war.

A RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Russia's foreign minister has given an interview in which he says that the alliance now existing between Britain and Russia will be permanent. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but only under certain circumstances.

Before the great war—for many years before, in fact—anything like an alliance with Russia was objectionable to the mind of the British people. They had no liking for the half savage methods of the Russian government and they were not disposed to be linked up with a nation in friendly alliance which mistreated such harsh treatment to the Jews and other races resident within its borders.

Since the commencement of the war there have been great changes in Russia's methods and in its government. There are signs that the nation has awakened, and that never again will it be possible for bureaucratic rule to dominate as it has done in the past. But there is yet much to be done in the way of improvement before conditions will be agreeable enough to make such an alliance satisfactory to the British people. And we may reasonably hope that the improvements will materialize. Czar Nicholas has shown that he is not afraid to make radical moves and the war must have demonstrated to him that such moves were necessary.

THE FREE HOSPITAL. QUESTION

The longer we live the more we learn, is an old saying, and as the years roll by old institutions are supplanted by new, but it is a hope that the improvements will materialize. The hospital, as we understand it, is a building or place in which the sick, injured, or infirm are received and treated. It is a public institution, and not a private place for gain. It is a place where the injured receive that treatment that is not possible in the home, especially surgical operations.

Yet here, in Alberta, if anyone is a sufferer from an disease or injury that necessitates the use of the X-rays or operating table he or she can only command the same by paying an exorbitant fee; therefore, reforms in this direction are urgently needed.

The Women's Hospital, Aid of Calgary are organizing a movement, the object of which is "Free Hospitals, and it is flattering to state that when women take hold of any project it generally materializes.

A very small tax per acre is all that is necessary to finance and, in other words, endow, free hospitals, and the sooner such reforms are brought about the better for all.

If a farmer has a sick cow, horse, or other animal, the government provides free veterinary attendance, and if for such purposes the government can do that why not for the human being?

Land settlement would appear more enticing if it is known that when a wife is about to become a mother, or any of the family are in need of medical attention, it can be procured with in a reasonable distance, instead of, as in many instances, hundreds of miles having to be travelled.

Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, is not in sympathy with the way the war is being carried out on the part of Britain. He thinks that the officers in the army need too much care, and points out that at present these officers have 2,000 servants waiting on them, and that the navy is quite capable of defending England.



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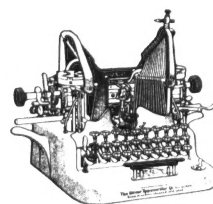
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CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON
Howard Stutchbury, Secy
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB (CALGARY)
Win. Abudar, Asst. Secy

MY LITTLE WET HOME IN A TRENCH

I've a little wet home in a trench,
Where the rainstorms continually
drench;
There's a sky overhead,
Clay or mud for a bed,
And a stone that we use for a bench.

Bully beef and hard biscuits we
chew,
It seems years since we tasted
a stew,
Shells crackle and scare,
Yet no place can compare
With my little wet home in the
trench.

Our friends in that trench o'er
the way,
Seem to know that we've come
here to stay,
They shout and they shout,
But they can't get us out,
Though there's no dirty trick
they won't play.

So hurrah for the mud and the
clay,
Which leads to Dr. Tag, that's
The Day,
When we enter Be. In,
That City of Sin,
And make the fat Berliner pay.

Yes, we'll think of the cold, slush
and stench,
As we lay with the Belgians and
French,
There'll be shed then I fear
Kedder stuff than a tear
For my little wet home in the
trench.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL WED DAUGHTER OF KING OF ITALY

New York, June 1.—A Paris dispatch to the News agency here today said:

"That Prince Edward of Wales, heir apparent to the British throne, is to marry Princess Jolanda, the eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and a girl of rare beauty, was the report received here today from Rome. It is rumored that the engagement is imminent."

"The Prince of Wales visited Rome a few weeks ago and then made a trip to the Italian frontier, where he was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. After his return the king is said to have summoned the princess, with the queen, to army headquarters to extend his congratulations. It was while returning from this visit that the queen and Princess Jolanda narrowly escaped death when Austrian aviators attacked their train. The Princess Jolanda celebrated her 15th birthday today. She is said to be extremely popular with the Italian people. Interest here in the reported engagement centres in the fact that the bonds of friendship between the two allies will be materially strengthened by the marriage."

HUDSON'S BAY CO. DOES NOT CLOSE LIQUOR STORE IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg, June 1.—The first step in the challenge to be made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the operation of the Manitoba temperance act was taken this morning, when they refused to close their retail store, and displayed their liquor contrary to the provisions of the act. The Manitoba government accepted the challenge, and the attorney-general's department ordered the confiscation of the retail stock, which represents nearly \$1,000. Instructions have been given the company forbidding them to sell liquor wholesale.

It is understood that the com-

pany invited the action taken by the government in order to set up a test case, which will involve the question of the privilege to trade without interference, as is claimed by the company to be their rights in the deed of surrender of 1870. The company will now take action against the government in the civil courts for interfering with its rights, and no matter which way the decision goes it will undoubtedly be carried to the privy council.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON IS SAFE AT PORT STANLEY

London, June 1.—Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has arrived safely at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The news that Lieut. Shackleton was safe reached London shortly after midnight. The message was from the explorer himself, and announced his arrival at Port Stanley.

The explorer said his ship, the Endurance, had been "crushed" in an ice floe last October, but that it drifted until mid-winter, when he and his party landed on Elephant Island, in the south Shetland group.

The explorer left in a small boat with five men a week later to summon help, leaving 22 men behind. All of them were well, but in a situation which demanded the quickest possible relief.

The message from Lieut. Shackleton was dated Port Stanley, May 31. It said that he left Elephant Island April 21. The gravest fears had been entertained for the explorer during the past two weeks owing to the absence of news from the Endurance, and in the house of commons yesterday Premier Asquith said that the government had approved of a committee appointed by the admiralty to give advice regarding a relief expedition.

The news of the safety of Sir Ernest and the small party with him has not lessened the necessity for relief, which is even more pressing now on behalf of the men left behind in the ice on Elephant Island, probably scantily provided with provisions and other necessities, as well as in behalf of the Ross sea party which was stranded on the Great Barrier through the breaking away of the relief ship Aurora which returned to New Zealand early in the year.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, which had as an object the crossing of the Antarctic continent from Wendell sea to Ross sea, started from England in August, 1914.

SON-OF-HERO-OF LADYSMITH GETS THREE MONTHS

London, May 24.—Captain J. R. White, formerly of the First Gordon Highlanders, and a son of the late Field Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, was sentenced to 3 months in jail at Alderbury, Wales. He was convicted under the Defence of the Realm Act for having attempted to induce coal miners to strike in order to compel the government to own leniency toward leaders of the rebellion in Ireland.

After leaving the army, in which he won the Distinguished Service Order for his services during the Boer war, Captain White became a Socialist. He went to Ireland to live and took part in the riotous Larkin strike in Dublin in 1914. Later, he joined the Sinn Feiners.

NO WONDER THEY ENCOURAGE TALK OF EARLY PEACE

London, May 31.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "Berlin has made a further reduction of the meat ration. Beginning Tuesday this was fixed at a half-pound of meat or fat per adult each week. Under the new arrangements the ration is subject to revision each week. It is doubtful whether the supplies on hand will meet even this allowance."

"The shortage of eggs continues

and in the absence of the ordinary variety the government is encouraging the use of gulls' eggs, which, it claimed, are suitable for certain cooking purposes.

"There is also a serious lack of sugar. Last week the hotel and restaurant keepers appealed to the municipality to increase the minimum allowed to be purchased. The request was refused and notice was served that restaurants' customers in the future must bring with them the sugar which they wish for their coffee, tea, or cocoa. Soap is now so scarce that workmen in Berlin factories have to bring their supply with them if they wish to wash before leaving the works."

BARS IN MANITOBA CLOSE DOWN FOR THE LAST TIME

Winnipeg, May 31.—Manitoba today cast from its shoulder forever the yoke of the licensed saloon, and tomorrow the new prohibition legislation comes into effect. There was little or no celebration in the city tonight as the 76 bars closed their doors, and the police report that there was less drunkenness even than on any ordinary night.

About 500 bartenders were thrown out of work, but many of those have planned to go to wet territory in the States.

Already several hotels in the city have gone out of business, while others are converting their barroom into light lunch rooms.

Approximately 174 licensed bars, outside of Winnipeg, went out of existence tonight with the introduction of the Ma Donald Act.

UNITED FARMERS GIVE \$1,000 TO RED CROSS

A check for \$1,000.00 has just been received by the Alberta Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society from the United Farmers of Alberta. The receipt of this splendid contribution is especially gratifying in view of the tremendous demand for supplies which the Red Cross is called upon to meet at the present time. From the day of its inauguration in this province the Red Cross Society has received most loyal support from the United Farmers; constant donations of cash have been sent from the various local units, while thousands of supplies have been made and donated through the efforts of the United Farm women, numbers of whom are also contributing to the work of the local branches of the Red Cross.

IRISH PATRIOTS IN STATES PERSISTENT

Chicago, May 31.—Demanded that the Republican and Democratic parties incorporate in their platforms the promise that the United States shall, if acting on the arbitration board at the close of the European war, recognize Ireland as a nation, will be made by the Friends of Irish Freedom at a mass meeting here Saturday. The meeting will memorialize the men who were executed at Dublin following the recent uprising there. The meeting will also ask for the insertion of planks insuring the United States the greatest navy in the world, according to Joseph Mahoney, chairman of the organization, which is composed of prominent Illinois Irishmen.

GEORGE BUCK WINS OUT; WILL NOT BE DEPORTED

Wichita, Kansas, June 1.—According to a telegram received here today by McGill & Hudson, lawyers for Geo. W. Buck, the Calgary promoter, the United States department of labor has dismissed and Buck's bond ordered cancelled.

There is but one charge left for the return of Buck to Canada, state the lawyers, and that lies in the extradition charge which will be held tomorrow by the United States commissioner here. His extradition is asked on the charge by J. D. Nichol, son, chief detective, that he used his office of director in the Black Diamond Co. to defraud.

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us now waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

EXPERT AUDIT OF C. N. R.

Ottawa, May 31.—The government has appointed the firms of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., and Price, Waterhouse & Co., as auditors of the Canadian Northern railway system and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system respectively. The duties of these firms will be to make on behalf of the government a continuous audit of the revenues and expenditures of the railway systems in question and report to the government the result of such audit from time to time. The appointments have been made in pursuance of statements made in the house by the finance minister in connection with the legislation authorizing loans to these two railway companies.

FUNERAL OF J. I. HILL

St. Paul, Minn., May 31.—Funeral services for the late J. J. Hill were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Mr. Hill's residence, Summit avenue, in the presence of members of the family and friends, while thousands of people lined the street for several squares in either direction from the home. Contrary to first arrangements, the services at the house were not private, several hundred friends and former business associates being admitted to the residence. Others thronged the grounds, unable to find standing room indoors.

At the conclusion of the services at the home the body was taken by automobile cortege to North Oaks farm, five miles northeast of St. Paul, where burial was made on the shore of Pleasant Lake. Hundreds of automobiles followed the body to its last resting place.

MISS ELIA STENT PASSES AWAY

The community was shocked on Saturday evening to hear that Miss Gertrude Eleonor Stent, only daughter of Mrs. Stent, died very suddenly that evening. Miss Stent suffered a severe attack of pneumonia a few months ago from which she was apparently recovering slowly, and only last week she was made the recipient of a present from St. Luke's choir of which she was a member for a number of years. She was to have been married Friday at St. Luke's church to the Rev. F. A. Knight, B.A., of Drum

in the expectancy that Rev. Claude Stent, brother of the deceased, might arrive from the East, will be held this Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Luke's Church, after which interment will take place in the Red Deer cemetery.

The news jingles with the many friends of Mrs. Stent and the sorrowing family in extending to them heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.—(Red Deer News of May 31st).

DEATH OF GEORGE HOTSON

The following is taken from the Delhi (Ont.) Reporter of Thursday, May 25th, and refers to the death of the father of two well-known Lacombe business men, namely, Messrs. Geo. and Paul Hotson:—

"A very sudden death occurred on the evening of the 23rd inst., when George Hotson, and old and esteemed resident of Delhi, passed away in his 72nd year."

"He was born in Markham, York Co., and at an early age moved to Haldimand Co. In 1885 he moved to Simcoe, and for the past twenty-eight years has been residing in Delhi."

"He leaves to mourn his death a wife, one daughter, Mrs. J. H. Turner of Chicago, and four sons, John of New York, George and Paul of Lacombe, Alta., and Arthur of Delhi. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m."

BORN

MOIT—At Lacombe, on Monday, May 29th, 1916, 16 Corp. (R. N. W. M. P.) and Mrs. Moit, a son.

CORRESPONDENCE

WIRELESS FROM WEST

They were railroaders and were discussing home affairs. "Well," said No. 1, "I have a peculiar whistle I blow when I am coming into the yards to let her know I am coming, when I get home the wife always has a dinky supper and everything nice for me. How do you fix it?" "Me," replied No. 2, "well, I'm not your shade of green. I just slide in as quiet as I can, leave her to the smoke, then hike for home. I hammer on the kitchen door then make a break for the front yard. I nearly caught him once."

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS

Surgeons state men are slightly more subject to appendicitis than women. Lacombe people should know that a few doses of simple buckhorn bark glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's, often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This mixture removes such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas. THE INSTANT, easy action of Adler's is surprising. A Creighton drugist.

EDWIN H. JONES

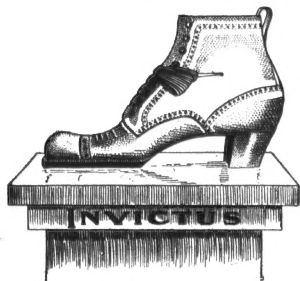
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148. Phone No. 19
Offices Decker Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. E. C. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

THE LEADING STORE



Men's Shoes

Although all leathers have advanced greatly, we are still selling the famous "Invictus Shoe" at.....\$6.00

Work Shoes at proportionately low prices.

Rain Coats

We are showing the Felsprufe and Dominion Waterproof Co.'s Rain Coats in Tweeds of different colors in all the latest models. Fawn and gray Paramatas, all guaranteed waterproof, at prices ranging from.....\$5.00 to \$20.00

Shirts

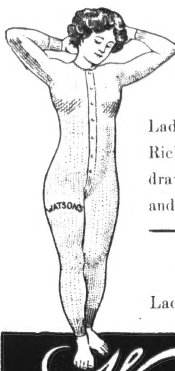
Negligee Shirts in many different patterns, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for....\$1.00
Lounge Shirts, with soft collars, the \$1.25 kind, for.....85c

Ladies' Underwear

Our Ladies' Summer Underwear stock is now complete and ready for your inspection.

We would call special attention to the fact that our prices are the same as last year's in spite of war conditions and the enormous advance in cotton.

Get your Underwear without delay, while our present stock lasts.



Ladies' Vests

Ladies' Vests, 2-1 cotton ribbed, Richelieu Knit, lace trimmed, with drawstring, sleeveless, short sleeves and long sleeves, from 15c to 45c

Ladies' Lisle Vests

Ladies' Lisle Vests, from 65c to 75c



WE want you to come in and examine these Watson's Combination Suits. Feel the soft, smooth texture—and you'll realize what great comfort there is in Watson's. Stretch them and you'll find wonderful elasticity which makes them perfect-fitting—regardless of number of washings.

Watson's UNDERWEAR

Watson's Combination Suits are made in Cotton, Lisle and Mercerized. They come in long sleeves, short sleeves and sleeveless. Made to knee with long skirt, finished with beautiful Valenciennes and Torchons. Made to fit from a 30 inch to a 40 inch bust in ordinary sizes.

We give our personal word that Watson's Combination Suits will afford you the greatest underwear satisfaction—and the prices are reasonable.

If you don't want a Combination Suit, you'll surely find something you do want in the great assortment of Watson's styles.

Ladies' Drawers

2-1 cotton ribbed Richelieu Knit, in the different styles.....45c and 50c

Children's Underwear

We are also well supplied with Children's Cotton Underwear. Get all you want NOW

A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. H. Moore, of Athabasca, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shilleto.

The Rev. M. White left on Monday for Winnipeg to attend the General Assembly.

Who ever heard of a disappointed patron of the Rex these days? Every night is good.

G. T. Burrows, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Burrows, Lacombe, has joined the 151st "Kilties" at Lethbridge.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc. are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

The Rev. H. Young, of Morinville, will conduct the services in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath evening. There will be no morning service, but the Sabbath School will meet as usual.

New Stock of Men's Shoes. I have just opened up a line of "Tally Ho" Shoes, correct arch support, cushion insole. A1 quality and the most comfortable shoe made. It is a preventive and an after-aid in the majority of foot troubles. If you want foot comfort you will buy this shoe. Have also just opened a stock of the best made mulehide harvest shoes. L. Peterka

For a clean scalp and glossy healthy hair use Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste. 25c. at Rexall Drug Store only. The McDermid Drug Co., Lacombe

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. D. C. Gourlay on Tuesday evening, the 13th, from eight to ten.

There will be a meeting of the Lacombe Women's Institute at the home of Mrs. Garnett Poole on Tuesday afternoon, June 13, from 3 o'clock till six. All members are invited.

The 151st Battalion is now in camp at Surcou, Calgary. This battalion passed through Lacombe on Sunday night last, and was greeted at the station by a large number of our citizens. Lacombe has a special interest in the 151st, fifty-five of our boys being in its ranks. The battalion was recruited locally in various centres in Central Alberta, and is one of the best in Canada. It is composed for the most part of young men who have practically lived in Alberta from infancy, in fact it is the first real Alberta battalion.

Sergeant R. H. Inghs, returned on Monday from Ods, where he has been for the last few days recruiting. While there he signed on Michael Clarke, the eldest son of Dr. Michael Clarke, the last of the doctor's three sons to enlist. D. V. McDougall, of Cammington, and J. W. McLean, of Ods, are the names of the other three lucky young men in which the Sergeant attended while at Ods, making on a day for the time spent there. Twenty-five men signed on at R. D. P. Co. yesterday, and this very popular Central Alberta battalion is fast filling up.

Everybody Happy when Mother says: "Hot EGG-O Tea Biscuits to-night." Mother makes the best tea biscuit, and this is her recipe:

MOTHER'S EGG-O TEA BISCUIT

4 cups of sifted Flour 1 rounding tablespoons Butter or Lard
1 heaping teaspoonful EGG-O BAKING POWDER 1 Cup of Milk
1 level teaspoon of Salt 1 Cup of Water

Sift flour once, then measure, add salt and baking powder and sift three times, rub shortening in with fork or spoon, add milk and water.

Turn out on a well floured board and roll one inch thick, cut and bake in a quick oven about twelve to fifteen minutes.

Add this new delight to your table to-night. Say EGG-O to the Grocer—he knows.

"Made in Canada for the Canadian Maid"

THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

NUMBER OF CONCERTS GIVEN NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER ARTIST

During the last ten years the number of engagements filled by Mary Pickford is one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven in America and four hundred and thirty-nine in the various European countries. These figures seem almost incredible, but they are true nevertheless. On his wedding day, thirteen thousand dollars he has played for most of the crown's heads of Europe, and yet he has often walked miles on foot to play for some sympathetic nurse lover who was too ill to attend the concert or too poor to pay the price of admission.

At the Concert Theatre, with

the Metropolitan Opera Company, on June 19th. Secure tickets at Creighton's Drug Store.

MARY PICKFORD AS "MISTRESS NELL"

Daniel Frohman presents Mary Pickford as "Mistress Nell" (one of the greatest heroines of history and romantic drama)

Miss Pickford will be assisted by her husband (Owen Moore) and an all-star cast. Just look it over—

Mistress Nell—Mary Pickford
Charles II, King of England—Owen Moore
Duke of Buckingham—Arthur Hoops
Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth—Ruly Hoffman

Orange Moll—Amelia Rose
Nolleman—Messrs. Henry Rouse, Bosch and Koser.

Don't fail to see this famous romance of the gallant days of knighthood—a drama of hearts and swords.

See Mistress Nell in the disguise of a cavalier.

See Mistress Nell prevent a quarrel.

See Mistress Nell between two fires.

MAJOR STEWART KILLED LEADING MEN IN ACTION

Ottawa, June 6.—Calgary and Vancouver battalions of the first division have participated in the latest fighting of the Canadians. Major Stewart, of the Calgary battalion was killed in action while leading his men. Other Calgary men wounded are Lieut. S. R. S. Talland, Lieut. V. A. Watkin, and missing, Capt. E. M. Fisher and Lieut. P. M. Kimball.

THREE DROWNED

Bracebridge, Ont., May 22.—Albert J. Batt, of No. 277 Mulberry street, Buffalo, N. Y., partner in a big plumbing concern, his crippled wife and her mother, Mrs. Sarah Lieber, were drowned in the Niagara River at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night, when their automobile suddenly rolled backward through the gangway of the ferry Welcome, and turning over, dropped into the river about 100 feet from the Fort Erie dock.

THREE TIMES HIT, DIENES OF WOUNDS

London, June 6. Major Hamilton, Gault, returned in yesterday's casualty list wounded, died today. He was shot in both legs.

BORN

ALLIN. In Lacombe, on Friday, May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allin, a son.

ROBBIE. On Monday, June 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Robbie, a son.

MARRIED

VIG-PERRY. At the Manor, Lacombe, on Wednesday, May 31, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Robbie, a son.